

THE FARMERS' UNION.

Volume V.

MEMPHIS, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

Number 1.

M. Humphrey's
Green Front.
I WANT
10,000
Men,
Boys and Children

to call at my Store and examine my
Mammoth Stock

Clothing,

which I have just received,
and which has been purchased under a prospect of a low tariff and bought the goods away down, the equal has never been known in Northeast Missouri. I am prepared to sell you

GOOD GOODS,

Hats,
Caps,
Boots,

Shoes,
Neckwear,
Furnishing Goods,

AS WELL AS MY

Clothing Stock,

Are all Fresh, New Goods, and purchased under the recent decline in the eastern market, and, positively, will be closed out to make room for another stock, which I expect to buy in the near future, even lower than ever if possible. Call early and see me if you wish to

SAVE MONEY!

Remember, Old and Young Ladies' Shoes and Slippers a specialty. I am yours as ever.

M. Humphrey,
Green Front,
North Side,
Memphis, Mo.

Wall Street to Uncle Sam.
If you can't pay what you owe,
Issue bonds!
When your cash is running low,
Issue bonds!
If prosperous you would be—
And from poverty be free,
Issue bonds!
If receipts should fall behind,
Issue bonds!
If your credit should decline,
Issue bonds!
Tis the thing for you to do,
For 'twill surely pull you through—
Issue bonds!
If the people are in need,
Issue bonds!
If short on clothes and feed,
Issue bonds!
For despite these ills, 'tis plain,
Confidence you must maintain—
Issue bonds!
When these bonds fall due, why then
Issue bonds!
And when they fall due you can
Issue bonds!
Don't worry, do not fret,
Bonds will pay expenses and debt—
Issue bonds!

JEFFERSON ON BANKS.

The Government Must do the Banking.
Those Who Claim to follow Jefferson
Should Revise Their
Creed.

Oh, for Jeffersons to advocate in these days the issue of paper money only and do away with banks of issue. The following are some of the many declarations of Mr. Jefferson on the questions of money:

"And the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as its wants require and the limit of its circulation admit. Those limits understood to extend with us at present to \$200,000,000 a greater sum than would be necessary for any war. But this is the only resource which the government could command with certainty, the states having unfortunately fooled away, nay, corruptly alienated to swindlers and shavers under the cover of private banks. Say, too, as an additional evil, that the disposable funds of individuals to this great amount have thus been withdrawn from improvements and useful enterprise, and employed in the useless unscrupulous and demoralizing practices of bank directors and their accomplices. In the war of 1775 our state availed itself of this fund by issuing a paper money bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its credit, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. In a very short time not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation. It was locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers etc. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but bearing no interest. These were readily received, and never appreciated a single farthing."

—Opinions of Thomas Jefferson in 1813 his letters to John O. Epps, June 25, 1813; Jefferson's Works, volume 6, page 136 and 140.
"The question will be asked and ought to be looked at, what is to be the cause if loans cannot be obtained? There is but one—Carthage delenda est. Bank paper must be suppressed, restored to the nation, to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which at last, when crowded, will find an influx into other countries, and thus keep up the quantum of medium at its salutary level. Let the banks continue, if they please, but let them discount for cash alone or for treasury notes."

—Letter Sept. 11, 1813, Vol. 6, page 194.
"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash but of those foisting their own paper in circulation and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the bank of the United States that I was derided as a fanatic by the bank mongers who seeking to slush from the public, thus

swindling on barren grains. But the errors of that day cannot be recalled. The evils they have engendered upon us and how are we to get out of them? Shall we build an altar to the old paper money of the revolution which ruined individuals but saved the republic, and burn on that all of the bank charters, present and future, and their notes with them? For these are to both republic and individuals."—Letter to Thomas Jefferson to President Adams, Jan., 24, 1814.

"The system of banking we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot left in our institutions, which if not severed, will end in their destruction, which is already hit by the corporations and is sweeping away in its progress the fortunes and morals of our citizens. Funding, I consider, as limited rightfully to a redemption of the debt within the lives of a majority of the generation contracting it; every generation coming equally by the laws of the Creator of world to the free possession of the earth he made for their subsistence, unencumbered by the predecessors. And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding is but swindling futurity on a large scale."—Letter to John Saylor, May 28, 1816, Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 605-606.

Mr. Jefferson further said: "Let us found a government where there shall be no extremely rich men and no objectly poor ones. Let us found a government upon the intelligence of the people and the equitable distribution of property. Let us make laws where there shall be no government partnership with favored classes. Let us protect all, in life, liberty and property, and then say to every American citizen, with the gifts God has given you, your brain, brawn and energy work out your fortunes under a just government and an equal jurisprudence."

"The institution (national bank) is one of the most deadly hostilities existing against the principles and form of our constitution."

Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?

Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities. The first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing with other banks as to the favors of the government.—Letter to Albert Gallatin, Dec. 15, 1803, Jefferson's Works, volume 4, pages 515-520.

After the U. S. bank charter had expired by limitation in 1811, Jefferson wrote:

"The banks have discontinued themselves. We are now without any medium, and necessity as well as confidence and patriotism will make us all eager to receive treasury notes if founded on specific taxes. Congress may now borrow of the public and without interest, all the money they may want."

"Providence seems indeed by a special dispensation, to have put down for us without a struggle, that very paper enemy which the interest of our citizens long since required ourselves to put down at whatever risk. The work is done. The event is pregnant with futurity and if not at once by congress I know not what shall our bark is to be stranded."—Jefferson's Works, volume 8, page 382, letter to Thomas Cooper, Sept. 1814.

It is still noticable that crime and misery are keeping parallel with the centralization of wealth. Remove the cause and former will disappear.—K. C. Appeal.

The old party leaders are in league with Satan himself, to keep the people deceived and distrustful of themselves.—Pittsfield, Ill., Advocate.

Reform Press, Attention!

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to dissolve political bands which have connected them, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind require that the people should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

When a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under corporation despotism it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their security. Such has been the patient suffering of the people under the rule of an oligarchic president.

The history of the present president of the United States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny of the money power over this nation. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has "bulldozed" representative for op using with manly firmness invasion on the rights of the people.

He has made representatives of the people dependent on his will alone.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to laws in violation to our constitution, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation; as in destroying coinage of silver and issuing bonds.

He is at this time conspiring with others to destroy all government money. To complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, paralleled only in barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. The people have remonstrated but have been answered by repeated injury.

A president whose character is thus masked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Resolved, That we demand the impeachment of Grover Cleveland, for usurpation of our liberties in conspiring with others to destroy all government money and issuing bonds in gold.

Resolved, That we demand that John G. Carlisle be dismissed as secretary of the treasury for violating the opinion of the government, paying out gold instead of silver on treasury notes and his conspiracy in aiding the issue of bonds.

Resolved, That we advocate repudiation of any more bonds issued during the present administration.—W. H. Hoffman.

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by the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine are chronicled by noted families and physicians all over the world. Its seeming high price is no barrier to its use by those who appreciate its age and want a wine that is effective and reliable and sure to assist the physician in his work of saving life and restoring health.

In New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and on the cars and steamboats the wonderful effect of the use of Speer's wines is the daily theme of conversation.

The price of the Port is \$1.00 per bottle. Some druggists will persuade you to take a port wine at 50 or 75 cents a bottle instead because some of them are cheap watered stuff they make more profit on, even when sold at half the price. Unfermented Oporto Grape Juice is 75 cents; the Claret, pts. and qts. 30 and 60 cents. Be sure to ask for Speer's wine. If they want to shove off another wine don't take it, but write direct to Speer's vineyards at Passaic, N. J. for it.

A few more twists of the corporate screws, and the people will cry aloud and spare not their oppressors.—Pittsfield, Ill., Advocate.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACCOCURO**. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACCOCURO**. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) \$2.50. For sale by all druggists or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY. C. W. HORNICK, Supt. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.
Eureka Chemical Mfg and Co., La Crosse, Wis.
Dear Sirs—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Kieley Cure," "No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Bacco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Bacco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.
Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.



PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure also his Nerve and Liver Pills. After beginning to take them I felt better! I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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The remaining short session of the Democratic Congress, to be followed shortly by a Republican Congress with a Democrat in the Presidential chair will be productive of events of incalculable interest.

In fact, more political history will be constructed during 1895 than in any year since the foundation of the Government, and a man without a newspaper will be like a useless lump in the movements of public opinion.

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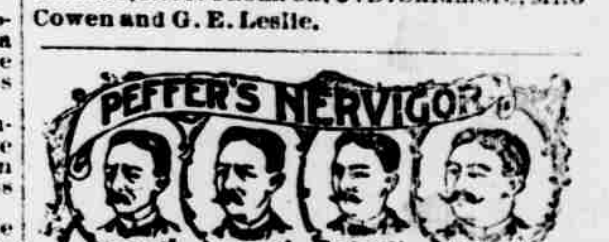
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